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◆ AI Overview

Following the December 15, 1997 elections in Guyana, massive street protests and civil unrest led by the opposition People's National Congress (PNC) forced the governing People's Progressive Party (PPP)—led by President Janet Jagan—back to the bargaining table under CARICOM mediation, resulting in the historic Herdmanston Accord. U.S. Department of Sta... +3

Post-Election Crisis and Protests

- **The Dispute:** The opposition PNC rejected the election results that declared Janet Jagan president, alleging widespread electoral fraud.
- **Unrest:** Demonstrations centered largely in Georgetown, frequently erupting into intense street protests, strikes, and ethnic tensions.
- **The Stalemate:** The severity of the civic disruption and political standoff forced both domestic factions to accept external regional intervention. U.S. Department of Sta... +4

Return to the Bargaining Table

- **CARICOM Mediation:** A regional team from the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) traveled to Georgetown to broker talks between Janet Jagan and opposition leader Desmond Hoyte. U.S. Department of Sta... +1
- **The Herdmanston Accord:** Signed on January 17, 1998, the agreement brought the ruling party and opposition back to compromise.
- **Key Outcomes:** The accord mandated an independent international audit of the 1997 election results, a process for constitutional reform, and an agreement addressing political power-sharing and governance stability.

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Control over the territory passed back and forth from the Dutch to the British. In 1831, the British established permanent control...